

PETERS COMES OUT

HE DIAPHTER AN EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN CHARGES.

He refutes the insinuation that he is a double dealing politician. He would not antagonize the Governor's interests for anything. But the party workers and his friends assured him that he must run to save the State to Republicanism. He involves Judge Johnson in the controversy.

Some three or four days ago the Topeka correspondent of the Kansas City papers sent out the following dispatch which was printed under a black face headline, "Can Peters Explain?" Topeka, Kan., June 28.—(Special.)—A new political sensation came to town today. It seems to be a transaction which is scarcely in keeping with his record as a straightforward citizen, and which promises to handicap his chance for political advancement unless it reaches a satisfactory explanation.

W. C. Edwards, secretary of state, is a supporter of Governor Morrill for re-nomination. Up to the issue of this week, the Chronicle, the Republican newspaper of Lawrence, Mr. Edwards has been a supporter of Governor Morrill. The leading editorial in this week's issue of the Chronicle, however, was a straightforward declaration for the nomination of S. R. Peters for governor. Nothing in this declaration led the editor to say in favor of the Harvey county statesman, and the space which had been formerly filled with Morrill matter was devoted to other topics.

Upon the receipt of this copy of the paper, Mr. Edwards nearly had a fit, as he expressed it himself.

He wrote to Mr. Davis, the editor, a letter in which he upbraided him for going back on Morrill, and intimated that he expected Mr. Edwards to be straight for the re-nomination of the entire ticket. This morning Edwards received a reply from Editor Davis which reads as follows:

"In reply to yours of June 24, I will say that I had no desire whatever of placing you in an embarrassing position when I wrote the article on the candidacy of S. R. Peters. He was in the city last week attending court and informed me on last Tuesday that Morrill had just received a letter from Judge W. Johnson of Topeka, informing him that Governor Morrill had decided to withdraw from the race, and urging him (Peters) to announce himself as a candidate.

"I told him that I was a strong supporter of Governor Morrill, and said that I would stand by him as long as I was convinced that he was in the field. He then said that he would assure me upon his word and honor that Morrill was out of the race and wished him to be a candidate, and that Morrill would throw him all the support he possibly could.

"From that time, it was agreed between the two in regard to the matter. With that assurance from Peters I published the article. I am free to confess that if Morrill is still in the field I shall do all I can for his re-nomination. It is no question upon my part. There is no question in my mind that Peters county is strongly in favor of Morrill, and will elect delegates to the state convention favorable to him."

Armed with this letter the Journal correspondent sought out Associate Justice Johnson of the supreme court. He said:

"There is some mistake about this. I never wrote to Mr. Peters any such letter. When Governor Morrill was seen he professed the profoundest ignorance of the arrangement. He was to withdraw and leave the field to Peters."

"I must decline to talk about this," he said. "I will be in the convention for re-nomination, and never for a moment have I had any other intention."

Prof. Dement Smith of Kinsley, who was the first man to bring the news to town of Peters' candidacy, informed the Journal correspondent at that time that Judge Peters had told him that he had received a letter from Judge Johnson which had decided him to enter the race, but Mr. Smith was not informed of the contents of the letter. The friends of Judge Peters here believe that he will make some satisfactory explanation of the matter, while the supporters of Morrill remain silent and significantly shake their heads.

Newton, Kan., June 28.—(Special.)—Judge Peters is in Lakin, Kan., and will not be home until Sunday. J. C. Nicholson, Peters' law partner, will make no statement concerning the allegations made by Editor Davis in his letter to Secretary of State Edwards.

Judge Peters dictated a reply or explanation of the above yesterday. It was telephoned to the Editor last night by one of the Newton Republican staff and is as follows:

"In reply to the articles in the Kansas City papers I have this to say: The immediate cause of the formal announcement of my candidacy at the meeting of the state central committee was a telegram received from Topeka which read as follows:

"To S. R. Peters, Lakin, Kan. It is of the utmost importance that you be announced today as a candidate for governor. Your best friends advise this. Don't fail to wire at once that you are a candidate."

"This telegram was dated June 25, 1896. It was received by me in the court room while engaged in the trial of an important case. It was signed by three influential Republicans who were representatives of the element of the party which was in the minority, and had been divided as to a choice of a candidate. To this telegram I replied as follows:

"Lakin, Kan., June 25, 1896.—If it is thought for the best interests of the party I will be a candidate."

"For more than a month prior to the sending of this message I had been receiving letters from and had been consulting with leading Republicans in Lakin, Governor Morrill and his friends, in regard to the situation. I became convinced that a large number of the Republicans of the state believed that the re-nomination of the governor would be impolitic and dan-

PULLED THE PARKS

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS TAKE A HAND IN SUPPRESSING.

Sheriff Issues His Ultimatum to the Proprietors of English's Park—He Gave Them a Part of a Day to Reduce Their Resort to a Tract of Forest—They Promised to Obey With Commendable Promptness—Chief Burt Takes a Hand in Wiping Out the State of Missouri—Future Sundays Promise to be Dry.

Last evening Sheriff Cone put on his top coat and took a revolver in the bottom of his buggy and started out fully equipped for a hot time. The sheriff drove down to English's park where he scented some beer and upon arriving there he found the complete paraphernalia of a beer garden. That is exactly what it seemed to be although of course, the sheriff could not prove it except by the evidence of surrounding circumstances.

When a man goes out in the middle of a forest, even in Kansas, and sees there with his own eyes an ice chest, such as they use in Missouri saloons, he is pretty sure that the prohibitory law is being violated. Of course a man may have a few bottles of beer in the woods and not be a violator of the law but it depends altogether on the kind of man he is. The sheriff said that the park didn't look like he was a millionaire or a man who could afford to have an ice chest in the woods big enough for a car load of beer, just for pleasure.

"My friend," said the sheriff, "I will give you till 8 o'clock tonight to have every movable thing you have in this park moved out. This is my ultimatum and I propose to enforce it."

"There are no buts and ifs about it, you must remove this ranch in double quick or the rays of tomorrow's sun will shine on you through the bars of the county jail," said the sheriff. "I will take you at your word, and before midnight tonight this place will be a howling wilderness."

From the way drays drove up and down Main street it seemed that some of the men in the park were keeping his word.

The sheriff told a reporter for the Eagle a terrible tale of woe about that park. He said that it was a resort that could not be tolerated in any community. The people at the park, in justice to them, did the best they could to maintain order but the great trouble was the people who went to the park made the night hours for the good people between the park and the city. They would yell and howl and drive fast until they had disturbed the nervous system of the entire first ward. Scores of complaints were made to him every day until the pressure was so great that he had to investigate and suppress the nuisance.

Sunday evening Chief Burt carried sorrow and dismay over to one of the diversities of the city. He was an enterprising individual started up an impromptu beer garden there every Sunday which was christened the "State of Missouri." The "State of Missouri" did not raise the highest of the absolute, or nearly absolute, enforcement of the prohibitory law in the city on the Sabbath day. They did not like it a bit to be compelled to suppress their means of livelihood but Chief Burt gave them his ultimatum and they yielded.

They were outside the city limits but the chief interpreted the law to give them the right to go two miles outside the city limits to suppress a nuisance. The "State of Missouri" was an unpretentious place. They claimed nothing but the humanitarianism of relieving the thirst of the people. They sold it in a nice shady place and were doing a land office business until the strong long arm of the law reached them.

EX-SLAVES HAVE ORGANIZED Large and Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the Methodist Church.

Last night at the colored Methodist church on North Water street an association of the ex-slaves was formed. Some sixty or eighty ex-slaves were present and the meeting was an enthusiastic one from start to finish. It was an interesting sight to see the more interesting to think of the conditions by which they were at once set free. It was the first time that in this age of civilization and enlightenment slavery could exist until thirty years ago in America.

The meeting was called to organize the association and the ex-slaves, in pursuance of the proclamation of President Abraham Lincoln, dated, respectively, Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, and in pursuance of amendments to the constitution of the several states wherein slavery or involuntary servitude formerly existed, recognized by the federal constitution and laws of the United States, or by any law, proclamation, decree, or device whereby persons are held as slaves or involuntary subjects in consequence of race or color or federal or state recognition of involuntary servitude, except for the commission of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and hereby are, made pensioners upon the bounty of the United States, and also such persons as may be charged by laws of consanguinity with the maintenance and support of freedmen who are unable by reason of age or disease to maintain themselves.

Sec. 2. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 3. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 4. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 5. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 6. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 7. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

PULLED THE PARKS

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS TAKE A HAND IN SUPPRESSING.

Sheriff Issues His Ultimatum to the Proprietors of English's Park—He Gave Them a Part of a Day to Reduce Their Resort to a Tract of Forest—They Promised to Obey With Commendable Promptness—Chief Burt Takes a Hand in Wiping Out the State of Missouri—Future Sundays Promise to be Dry.

Last evening Sheriff Cone put on his top coat and took a revolver in the bottom of his buggy and started out fully equipped for a hot time. The sheriff drove down to English's park where he scented some beer and upon arriving there he found the complete paraphernalia of a beer garden. That is exactly what it seemed to be although of course, the sheriff could not prove it except by the evidence of surrounding circumstances.

When a man goes out in the middle of a forest, even in Kansas, and sees there with his own eyes an ice chest, such as they use in Missouri saloons, he is pretty sure that the prohibitory law is being violated. Of course a man may have a few bottles of beer in the woods and not be a violator of the law but it depends altogether on the kind of man he is. The sheriff said that the park didn't look like he was a millionaire or a man who could afford to have an ice chest in the woods big enough for a car load of beer, just for pleasure.

"My friend," said the sheriff, "I will give you till 8 o'clock tonight to have every movable thing you have in this park moved out. This is my ultimatum and I propose to enforce it."

"There are no buts and ifs about it, you must remove this ranch in double quick or the rays of tomorrow's sun will shine on you through the bars of the county jail," said the sheriff. "I will take you at your word, and before midnight tonight this place will be a howling wilderness."

From the way drays drove up and down Main street it seemed that some of the men in the park were keeping his word.

The sheriff told a reporter for the Eagle a terrible tale of woe about that park. He said that it was a resort that could not be tolerated in any community. The people at the park, in justice to them, did the best they could to maintain order but the great trouble was the people who went to the park made the night hours for the good people between the park and the city. They would yell and howl and drive fast until they had disturbed the nervous system of the entire first ward. Scores of complaints were made to him every day until the pressure was so great that he had to investigate and suppress the nuisance.

Sunday evening Chief Burt carried sorrow and dismay over to one of the diversities of the city. He was an enterprising individual started up an impromptu beer garden there every Sunday which was christened the "State of Missouri." The "State of Missouri" did not raise the highest of the absolute, or nearly absolute, enforcement of the prohibitory law in the city on the Sabbath day. They did not like it a bit to be compelled to suppress their means of livelihood but Chief Burt gave them his ultimatum and they yielded.

They were outside the city limits but the chief interpreted the law to give them the right to go two miles outside the city limits to suppress a nuisance. The "State of Missouri" was an unpretentious place. They claimed nothing but the humanitarianism of relieving the thirst of the people. They sold it in a nice shady place and were doing a land office business until the strong long arm of the law reached them.

EX-SLAVES HAVE ORGANIZED Large and Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the Methodist Church.

Last night at the colored Methodist church on North Water street an association of the ex-slaves was formed. Some sixty or eighty ex-slaves were present and the meeting was an enthusiastic one from start to finish. It was an interesting sight to see the more interesting to think of the conditions by which they were at once set free. It was the first time that in this age of civilization and enlightenment slavery could exist until thirty years ago in America.

The meeting was called to organize the association and the ex-slaves, in pursuance of the proclamation of President Abraham Lincoln, dated, respectively, Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, and in pursuance of amendments to the constitution of the several states wherein slavery or involuntary servitude formerly existed, recognized by the federal constitution and laws of the United States, or by any law, proclamation, decree, or device whereby persons are held as slaves or involuntary subjects in consequence of race or color or federal or state recognition of involuntary servitude, except for the commission of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and hereby are, made pensioners upon the bounty of the United States, and also such persons as may be charged by laws of consanguinity with the maintenance and support of freedmen who are unable by reason of age or disease to maintain themselves.

Sec. 2. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 3. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 4. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 5. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 6. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 7. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

PULLED THE PARKS

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS TAKE A HAND IN SUPPRESSING.

Sheriff Issues His Ultimatum to the Proprietors of English's Park—He Gave Them a Part of a Day to Reduce Their Resort to a Tract of Forest—They Promised to Obey With Commendable Promptness—Chief Burt Takes a Hand in Wiping Out the State of Missouri—Future Sundays Promise to be Dry.

Last evening Sheriff Cone put on his top coat and took a revolver in the bottom of his buggy and started out fully equipped for a hot time. The sheriff drove down to English's park where he scented some beer and upon arriving there he found the complete paraphernalia of a beer garden. That is exactly what it seemed to be although of course, the sheriff could not prove it except by the evidence of surrounding circumstances.

When a man goes out in the middle of a forest, even in Kansas, and sees there with his own eyes an ice chest, such as they use in Missouri saloons, he is pretty sure that the prohibitory law is being violated. Of course a man may have a few bottles of beer in the woods and not be a violator of the law but it depends altogether on the kind of man he is. The sheriff said that the park didn't look like he was a millionaire or a man who could afford to have an ice chest in the woods big enough for a car load of beer, just for pleasure.

"My friend," said the sheriff, "I will give you till 8 o'clock tonight to have every movable thing you have in this park moved out. This is my ultimatum and I propose to enforce it."

"There are no buts and ifs about it, you must remove this ranch in double quick or the rays of tomorrow's sun will shine on you through the bars of the county jail," said the sheriff. "I will take you at your word, and before midnight tonight this place will be a howling wilderness."

From the way drays drove up and down Main street it seemed that some of the men in the park were keeping his word.

The sheriff told a reporter for the Eagle a terrible tale of woe about that park. He said that it was a resort that could not be tolerated in any community. The people at the park, in justice to them, did the best they could to maintain order but the great trouble was the people who went to the park made the night hours for the good people between the park and the city. They would yell and howl and drive fast until they had disturbed the nervous system of the entire first ward. Scores of complaints were made to him every day until the pressure was so great that he had to investigate and suppress the nuisance.

Sunday evening Chief Burt carried sorrow and dismay over to one of the diversities of the city. He was an enterprising individual started up an impromptu beer garden there every Sunday which was christened the "State of Missouri." The "State of Missouri" did not raise the highest of the absolute, or nearly absolute, enforcement of the prohibitory law in the city on the Sabbath day. They did not like it a bit to be compelled to suppress their means of livelihood but Chief Burt gave them his ultimatum and they yielded.

They were outside the city limits but the chief interpreted the law to give them the right to go two miles outside the city limits to suppress a nuisance. The "State of Missouri" was an unpretentious place. They claimed nothing but the humanitarianism of relieving the thirst of the people. They sold it in a nice shady place and were doing a land office business until the strong long arm of the law reached them.

EX-SLAVES HAVE ORGANIZED Large and Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the Methodist Church.

Last night at the colored Methodist church on North Water street an association of the ex-slaves was formed. Some sixty or eighty ex-slaves were present and the meeting was an enthusiastic one from start to finish. It was an interesting sight to see the more interesting to think of the conditions by which they were at once set free. It was the first time that in this age of civilization and enlightenment slavery could exist until thirty years ago in America.

The meeting was called to organize the association and the ex-slaves, in pursuance of the proclamation of President Abraham Lincoln, dated, respectively, Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, and in pursuance of amendments to the constitution of the several states wherein slavery or involuntary servitude formerly existed, recognized by the federal constitution and laws of the United States, or by any law, proclamation, decree, or device whereby persons are held as slaves or involuntary subjects in consequence of race or color or federal or state recognition of involuntary servitude, except for the commission of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and hereby are, made pensioners upon the bounty of the United States, and also such persons as may be charged by laws of consanguinity with the maintenance and support of freedmen who are unable by reason of age or disease to maintain themselves.

Sec. 2. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 3. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 4. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 5. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 6. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 7. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

PULLED THE PARKS

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS TAKE A HAND IN SUPPRESSING.

Sheriff Issues His Ultimatum to the Proprietors of English's Park—He Gave Them a Part of a Day to Reduce Their Resort to a Tract of Forest—They Promised to Obey With Commendable Promptness—Chief Burt Takes a Hand in Wiping Out the State of Missouri—Future Sundays Promise to be Dry.

Last evening Sheriff Cone put on his top coat and took a revolver in the bottom of his buggy and started out fully equipped for a hot time. The sheriff drove down to English's park where he scented some beer and upon arriving there he found the complete paraphernalia of a beer garden. That is exactly what it seemed to be although of course, the sheriff could not prove it except by the evidence of surrounding circumstances.

When a man goes out in the middle of a forest, even in Kansas, and sees there with his own eyes an ice chest, such as they use in Missouri saloons, he is pretty sure that the prohibitory law is being violated. Of course a man may have a few bottles of beer in the woods and not be a violator of the law but it depends altogether on the kind of man he is. The sheriff said that the park didn't look like he was a millionaire or a man who could afford to have an ice chest in the woods big enough for a car load of beer, just for pleasure.

"My friend," said the sheriff, "I will give you till 8 o'clock tonight to have every movable thing you have in this park moved out. This is my ultimatum and I propose to enforce it."

"There are no buts and ifs about it, you must remove this ranch in double quick or the rays of tomorrow's sun will shine on you through the bars of the county jail," said the sheriff. "I will take you at your word, and before midnight tonight this place will be a howling wilderness."

From the way drays drove up and down Main street it seemed that some of the men in the park were keeping his word.

The sheriff told a reporter for the Eagle a terrible tale of woe about that park. He said that it was a resort that could not be tolerated in any community. The people at the park, in justice to them, did the best they could to maintain order but the great trouble was the people who went to the park made the night hours for the good people between the park and the city. They would yell and howl and drive fast until they had disturbed the nervous system of the entire first ward. Scores of complaints were made to him every day until the pressure was so great that he had to investigate and suppress the nuisance.

Sunday evening Chief Burt carried sorrow and dismay over to one of the diversities of the city. He was an enterprising individual started up an impromptu beer garden there every Sunday which was christened the "State of Missouri." The "State of Missouri" did not raise the highest of the absolute, or nearly absolute, enforcement of the prohibitory law in the city on the Sabbath day. They did not like it a bit to be compelled to suppress their means of livelihood but Chief Burt gave them his ultimatum and they yielded.

They were outside the city limits but the chief interpreted the law to give them the right to go two miles outside the city limits to suppress a nuisance. The "State of Missouri" was an unpretentious place. They claimed nothing but the humanitarianism of relieving the thirst of the people. They sold it in a nice shady place and were doing a land office business until the strong long arm of the law reached them.

EX-SLAVES HAVE ORGANIZED Large and Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the Methodist Church.

Last night at the colored Methodist church on North Water street an association of the ex-slaves was formed. Some sixty or eighty ex-slaves were present and the meeting was an enthusiastic one from start to finish. It was an interesting sight to see the more interesting to think of the conditions by which they were at once set free. It was the first time that in this age of civilization and enlightenment slavery could exist until thirty years ago in America.

The meeting was called to organize the association and the ex-slaves, in pursuance of the proclamation of President Abraham Lincoln, dated, respectively, Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, and in pursuance of amendments to the constitution of the several states wherein slavery or involuntary servitude formerly existed, recognized by the federal constitution and laws of the United States, or by any law, proclamation, decree, or device whereby persons are held as slaves or involuntary subjects in consequence of race or color or federal or state recognition of involuntary servitude, except for the commission of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and hereby are, made pensioners upon the bounty of the United States, and also such persons as may be charged by laws of consanguinity with the maintenance and support of freedmen who are unable by reason of age or disease to maintain themselves.

Sec. 2. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 3. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 4. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 5. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 6. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 7. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

PULLED THE PARKS

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS TAKE A HAND IN SUPPRESSING.

Sheriff Issues His Ultimatum to the Proprietors of English's Park—He Gave Them a Part of a Day to Reduce Their Resort to a Tract of Forest—They Promised to Obey With Commendable Promptness—Chief Burt Takes a Hand in Wiping Out the State of Missouri—Future Sundays Promise to be Dry.

Last evening Sheriff Cone put on his top coat and took a revolver in the bottom of his buggy and started out fully equipped for a hot time. The sheriff drove down to English's park where he scented some beer and upon arriving there he found the complete paraphernalia of a beer garden. That is exactly what it seemed to be although of course, the sheriff could not prove it except by the evidence of surrounding circumstances.

When a man goes out in the middle of a forest, even in Kansas, and sees there with his own eyes an ice chest, such as they use in Missouri saloons, he is pretty sure that the prohibitory law is being violated. Of course a man may have a few bottles of beer in the woods and not be a violator of the law but it depends altogether on the kind of man he is. The sheriff said that the park didn't look like he was a millionaire or a man who could afford to have an ice chest in the woods big enough for a car load of beer, just for pleasure.

"My friend," said the sheriff, "I will give you till 8 o'clock tonight to have every movable thing you have in this park moved out. This is my ultimatum and I propose to enforce it."

"There are no buts and ifs about it, you must remove this ranch in double quick or the rays of tomorrow's sun will shine on you through the bars of the county jail," said the sheriff. "I will take you at your word, and before midnight tonight this place will be a howling wilderness."

From the way drays drove up and down Main street it seemed that some of the men in the park were keeping his word.

The sheriff told a reporter for the Eagle a terrible tale of woe about that park. He said that it was a resort that could not be tolerated in any community. The people at the park, in justice to them, did the best they could to maintain order but the great trouble was the people who went to the park made the night hours for the good people between the park and the city. They would yell and howl and drive fast until they had disturbed the nervous system of the entire first ward. Scores of complaints were made to him every day until the pressure was so great that he had to investigate and suppress the nuisance.

Sunday evening Chief Burt carried sorrow and dismay over to one of the diversities of the city. He was an enterprising individual started up an impromptu beer garden there every Sunday which was christened the "State of Missouri." The "State of Missouri" did not raise the highest of the absolute, or nearly absolute, enforcement of the prohibitory law in the city on the Sabbath day. They did not like it a bit to be compelled to suppress their means of livelihood but Chief Burt gave them his ultimatum and they yielded.

They were outside the city limits but the chief interpreted the law to give them the right to go two miles outside the city limits to suppress a nuisance. The "State of Missouri" was an unpretentious place. They claimed nothing but the humanitarianism of relieving the thirst of the people. They sold it in a nice shady place and were doing a land office business until the strong long arm of the law reached them.

EX-SLAVES HAVE ORGANIZED Large and Enthusiastic Meeting Held at the Methodist Church.

Last night at the colored Methodist church on North Water street an association of the ex-slaves was formed. Some sixty or eighty ex-slaves were present and the meeting was an enthusiastic one from start to finish. It was an interesting sight to see the more interesting to think of the conditions by which they were at once set free. It was the first time that in this age of civilization and enlightenment slavery could exist until thirty years ago in America.

The meeting was called to organize the association and the ex-slaves, in pursuance of the proclamation of President Abraham Lincoln, dated, respectively, Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, and in pursuance of amendments to the constitution of the several states wherein slavery or involuntary servitude formerly existed, recognized by the federal constitution and laws of the United States, or by any law, proclamation, decree, or device whereby persons are held as slaves or involuntary subjects in consequence of race or color or federal or state recognition of involuntary servitude, except for the commission of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and hereby are, made pensioners upon the bounty of the United States, and also such persons as may be charged by laws of consanguinity with the maintenance and support of freedmen who are unable by reason of age or disease to maintain themselves.

Sec. 2. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 3. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 4. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 5. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 6. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

Sec. 7. That any person who may have been held as a slave or involuntary servant under and by reason of any law of the United States, or of

PULLED THE PARKS

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS TAKE A HAND IN SUPPRESSING.

Sheriff Issues His Ultimatum to the Proprietors of English's Park—He Gave Them a Part of a Day to Reduce Their Resort to a Tract of Forest—They Promised to Obey With Commendable Promptness—Chief Burt Takes a Hand in Wiping Out the State of Missouri—Future Sundays Promise to be Dry.

Last evening Sheriff Cone put on his top coat and took a revolver in the bottom of his buggy and started out fully equipped for a hot time. The sheriff drove down to English's park where he scented some beer and upon arriving there he found the complete paraphernalia of a beer garden. That is exactly what it seemed to be although of course, the sheriff could not prove it except by the evidence of surrounding circumstances.

When a man goes out in the middle of a forest, even in Kansas, and sees there with his own eyes an ice chest, such as they use in Missouri saloons, he is pretty sure that the prohibitory law is being violated. Of course a man may have a few bottles of beer in the woods and not be a violator of the law but it depends altogether on the kind of man he is. The sheriff said that the park didn't look like he was a millionaire or a man who could afford to have an ice chest in the woods big enough for a car load of beer, just for pleasure.

"My friend," said the sheriff, "I will give you till 8 o'clock tonight to have every movable thing you have in this park moved out. This is my ultimatum and I propose to enforce it."